(h) When different fuels are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

(1) If emissions of sulfur dioxide to the atmosphere are greater than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu) heat input

$E_s=(340x+520\ y)/100$ and
$\%P_s=10$

(2) If emissions of sulfur dioxide to the atmosphere are equal to or less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu) heat input:

$E_s=(340x+520\ y)/100$ and
$\%P_s=(10x+30\ y)/100$

where:

$E_s$ is the prorated sulfur dioxide emission limit (ng/J heat input),

$\%P_s$ is the percentage of potential sulfur dioxide emission allowed.

x is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of liquid or gaseous fuels (excluding solid-derived fuels)

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of solid fuel (including solid-derived fuels)

[44 FR 33613, June 11, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 6663, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

### § 60.44a Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test required to be conducted under § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility, except as provided under paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as $NO_2$) in excess of the following emission limits, based on a 30-day rolling average, except as provided under § 60.46a(j)(1):

(1) *$NO_x$ emission limits.*

| Fuel type | Emission limit for heat input | |
|---|---|---|
| | ng/J | (lb/million Btu) |
| Gaseous fuels: | | |
| Coal-derived fuels | 210 | 0.50 |
| All other fuels | 86 | 0.20 |
| Liquid fuels: | | |
| Coal-derived fuels | 210 | 0.50 |
| Shale oil | 210 | 0.50 |
| All other fuels | 130 | 0.30 |
| Solid fuels: | | |
| Coal-derived fuels | 210 | 0.50 |
| Any fuel containing more than 25%, by weight, coal refuse | (1) | (1) |
| Any fuel containing more than 25%, by weight, lignite if the lignite is mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana, and is combusted in a slag tap furnace[2] | 340 | 0.80 |
| Any fuel containing more than 25%, by weight, lignite not subject to the 340 ng/J heat input emission limit[2] | | |
| Subbituminous coal | 210 | 0.50 |
| Bituminous coal | 260 | 0.60 |
| Anthracite coal | 260 | 0.60 |
| All other fuels | 260 | 0.60 |

[1] Exempt from $NO_x$ standards and $NO_x$ monitoring requirements.

[2] Any fuel containing less than 25%, by weight, lignite is not prorated but its percentage is added to the percentage of the predominant fuel.

(2) *$NO_x$ reduction requirement.*

| Fuel type | Percent reduction of potential combustion concentration |
|---|---|
| Gaseous fuels | 25 |
| Liquid fuels | 30 |
| Solid fuels | 65 |

(b) The emission limitations under paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to any affected facility which is combusting coal-derived liquid fuel and is operating under a commercial demonstration permit issued by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of § 60.45a.

(c) Except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section, when two or more fuels are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$E_n=[86\ w+130x+210\ y+260\ z+340\ v]/100$

where:

$E_n$ is the applicable standard for nitrogen oxides when multiple fuels are combusted simultaneously (ng/J heat input);

w is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the 86 ng/J heat input standard;

x is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the 130 ng/J heat input standard;

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the 210 ng/J heat input standard;

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuels subject to the 260 ng/J heat input standard; and

v is the percentage of total heat input delivered from the combustion of fuels subject to the 340 ng/J heat input standard.

(d)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test required to be conducted under § 60.8 is completed, no new source owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility for which construction commenced after July 9, 1997 any gases which contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as $NO_2$) in excess of 200 nanograms per joule (1.6 pounds per megawatt-hour) gross energy output, based on a 30-day rolling average, except as provided under § 60.46a(k)(1).

(2) On and after the date on which the initial performance test required to be conducted under § 60.8 is completed, no existing source owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility for which reconstruction commenced after July 9, 1997 any gases which contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as $NO_2$) in excess of 65 ng/Jl (0.15 pounds per million Btu) heat input, based on a 30-day rolling average.

[44 FR 33613, June 11, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 6664, Feb. 14, 1989; 63 FR 49453, Sept. 16, 1998; 66 FR 18551, Apr. 10, 2001; 66 FR 42610, Aug. 14, 2001]

### § 60.45a Commercial demonstration permit.

(a) An owner or operator of an affected facility proposing to demonstrate an emerging technology may apply to the Administrator for a commercial demonstration permit. The Administrator will issue a commercial demonstration permit in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. Commercial demonstration permits may be issued only by the Administrator, and this authority will not be delegated.

(b) An owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts solid solvent refined coal (SRC–I) and who is issued a commercial demonstration permit by the Administrator is not subject to the $SO_2$ emission reduction requirements under § 60.43a(c) but must, as a minimum, reduce $SO_2$ emissions to 20 percent of the potential combustion concentration (80 percent reduction) for each 24-hour period of steam generator operation and to less than 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/million Btu) heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(c) An owner or operator of a fluidized bed combustion electric utility steam generator (atmospheric or pressurized) who is issued a commercial demonstration permit by the Administrator is not subject to the $SO_2$ emission reduction requirements under § 60.43a(a) but must, as a minimum, reduce $SO_2$ emissions to 15 percent of the potential combustion concentration (85 percent reduction) on a 30-day rolling average basis and to less than 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/million Btu) heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal-derived liquid fuel and who is issued a commercial demonstration permit by the Administrator is not subject to the applicable $NO_x$ emission limitation and percent reduction under § 60.44a(a) but must, as a minimum, reduce emissions to less than 300 ng/J (0.70 lb/million Btu) heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(e) Commercial demonstration permits may not exceed the following equivalent MW electrical generation capacity for any one technology category, and the total equivalent MW electrical generation capacity for all commercial demonstration plants may not exceed 15,000 MW.

| Technology | Pollutant | Equivalent electrical capacity (MW electrical output) |
|---|---|---|
| Solid solvent refined coal (SRC I) | $SO_2$ | 6,000–10,000 |
| Fluidized bed combustion (atmospheric) | $SO_2$ | 400–3,000 |
| Fluidized bed combustion (pressurized) | $SO_2$ | 400–1,200 |
| Coal liquification | $NO_x$ | 750–10,000 |
| Total allowable for all technologies | ..... | 15,000 |

### § 60.46a Compliance provisions.

(a) Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under